Carolina Observer.

VOL. VIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1824. [NO. 366.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the customary terms.

Last Notice!

ALL persons indebted to the late concern of Barnum Beach & Co. are requested for the last time to call on either of the subscribers and make immediate payment. BARNUM BEACH,
AMOS KIMBALL.

May 3, 1824. 61en2m

For Sale, or Lease,

IN farmsor Lots, on accommodatin. Terms, a tract of rich and well timbered LAND, situate on the north-east side of the north east branch of the Cape-Fear river and on the south-west side of Holly Shelter creek, (both navigable for boats of burden,) in the county of New Hanover, containing 29184 acres, by survey.

Part of the abovementioned tract of Land is not inferior, in quality, to any in the state, being a luxuriantly rich and fertile soil, well adapted to the production of rice, indigo, hemp, tobacco, or clover and timothy, as it is capable of being made rich meadow with proper cultivation; and a considerable part of it is high and dry, and well fitted for the culture of corn, cotton, and small grain of every kind, as the part of it now in culture proves, as it produces, in quantity, equal to any land of the same quality in the state. Indeed, the whole tract is susceptible of being made of immense value, by industry and good husbandry, for it is uncommonly well watered, and abounds with the most valuable white and red oak, cypress, cedar, pine and other valuable timber; all of the most superior quality, and capable of furnishing an inexhaustible quantity of staves, hoop poles, scantling, plank, boards, and naval stores, peculiarly well adapted to the West India markets, to which it has a ready outlet from the river bank by Wilmington, from which it is distant but 28 miles, and to which there is a safe and bold navigation, as well by the north east branch of the Cape Fear as by Holly Shelter creek, which bounds it on the N. E. side. So that there is not in the state a tract of land combining more advantages for a trade with the West Indies, than this does; or, indeed, with any other country, or market, where lumber of every description, and naval stores, may be articles of necessity.

On the tract there are two fine mill seats, and some others can be made with a trifling expense of money and labor, and adjacent to it, there are three or four valuable saw mills some of which *have made good plank and scantling, &c. from timber got on this tract.* So that it enjoys every facility that can be reasonably desired for manufacturing the timber into lumber fit for market, and a market can always be had in Wilmington for all articles of the kind, if the persons concerned should decline shipping on their own account to other markets.

As it is presumed that no person will purchase or lease without viewing the land, a further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing so to do, are respectfully referred to William Smith, Esq. Register of New-Hanover county, to Joseph Lamb, Esq. former Surveyor of the said county, and to the honorable Charles Hooks, in Duplin county, for a knowledge of the situation of the lands, and to the Register's office in the county of New Hanover, and of the Secretary of State's office, in Raleigh for a knowledge of the title, also to the subscriber, who is ready to exhibit it, and who is authorised to treat for the sale or lease of the whole or any part of the said tract of land.

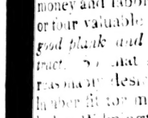
I will remark that, as a liberal credit will be given, it is possible that there has not been a prodertyoffered for sale in many years combining so many natural advantages, and holding out such a reasonable promise of giving an immense fortune to the purchaser or owner, he using only common prudence, industry and good management; for I am specially instructed, by the present owner, to say, that the shameful depredation committed on it by men whose cupidity has proved too powerful for their honesty, compels him to offer it for sale.

☞And I am also instructed to give notice, that all persons found trespassing or committing waste or spoliation on the said tract of land, or on the timber thereon, will be prosecuted with every rigor the law allows. And I am also instructed to inform the persons settled on it, that they will not be disturbed in their possession until all hope of friendly accommodation shall fail. JOHN D. DELACY,
Att'y for the heirs of J. Baker.

Note.—To save trouble, the price of the whole tract is 180,000 dollars, payable by instalments, in 12 years; the first 5 years without interest.

Raleigh, Sept. 12. 18*

For Sale,



THE Plantation on which I now live, about fifteen miles from Fayetteville, on the Hillsborough road. The situation as to health, is inferior to none in the county. It is conveniently supplied with all necessary buildings. Persons wishing to purchase can call on the subscriber on the premises.

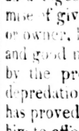
DANIEL M'LEAN.

61*

Land for Sale.

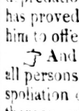
THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, in Chatham county, near Tyson's Mills, on Deep River, containing about nine hundred acres; a considerable part of which is bottom land, of good quality, and a sufficient quantity now under fence and ready for cultivation, to employ six or eight hands to advantage.

The improvements consist of a handsome



Young Apple Orchard,

of choice, late fruit,



A comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, and other necessary Out-houses; all of which are situated on a hill, which commands an almost entire view of the plantation, and renders it one of the most beautiful seats in this part of the county. Persons disposed to purchase, are invited to view the premises and judge for themselves. The terms of sale will be liberal and advantageous to the purchaser; who can also (if required) be accommodated with stock, of every description. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or, in his absence, to Archibald M'Bryde Esq.

WILLIAM L. HAYES.

Chatham County, Nov. 25.——27tf.

Committed

TO the jail of this county, a negro man who calls himself Matthew Clarkson, and says he is free. That he was kidnapped by speculators in Delaware, and sold to another speculator named Samuel Scott, from whom he escaped in Rockingham county, in this state. Said negro is about five feet ten inches high, stout made, and of a dark complexion; he has a scar on his right eye, and one on his ancle bone; he is about twenty-three or twenty-four years of age. The owner is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SAMUEL MAULTSBY, Jailor.

April 15, 1824.—*58

FAYETTEVILLE ACADEMY.

THIS Institution now offers advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted on the most approved principles and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of useful and ornamental education. This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for board and tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage.—The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs. Hamilton, with assistant teachers,
Rudiments, - - - - - $2 50
Reading and Writing, - - - - - 3
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with plain and ornamental Needle Work, - - - - 6
Music, taught by Mr. Lataste, per annum, $60; per quarter, $20.
Ditto. taught out of the Institution, $100 per annum.
Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, by M Laisney, a native of France.
Drawing and Painting, - - - - $6
French, - - - - - 6
Classical department, under Mr. James J. Sanford.
The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra. $8.

ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rudiments, - - - - - - - $3
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, 6
Pens and Ink provided without charge.
A tax of 25 cents on each student, for Wood, Water, &c.
Board, including ALL the above branches, except Music, $35 per quarter, payable in advance.

WM. HAMILTON.

☞For the satisfaction of Parents and Guardians, the following gentlemen may be referred to:—John A. Cameron, Esq President of the School Committee, or the Rev. R. H. Morrison.

Fayetteville, June 5, 1823. 1:y.1

Mr. La Taste,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville, that he has removed and settled with his *family* among them, and tenders his services to them in the various branches of education he has been teaching, since the year *Eighteen Hundred.*—His long experience and success, wherever he has resided, are his recommendations. He offers to teach in private families, at his house, and at the Academy. His terms may be made known by applying at his residence, on Maiden Lane.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

SADDLERY STORE,

Hay-street, opposite the Mansion Hotel, Fayetteville.

THE subscribers have opened their establishment at the above place, with a large assortment of fresh Goods, consisting of Men's and Women's Saddles of different qualities, plated and tinned Bridles, of every description; Harness, Trunks, Valices, Saddle-bags, &c. &c. Also, Saddlery, such as bits, stirrups, spurs, mouldings, spots, buckles and slides, webs, of various kinds, saddle-trees, cut tacks: Also, saddlers' leather, viz. skirting, hog skins, morocco, sheep skins, and a variety of shoe leather.

The above Goods were manufactured expressly for this market; and the subscribers flatter themselves, from their experience in the business, that their goods, on examination, will not be found inferior to any imported into or manufactured in this state; and from their manufactory in New-York will continue to receive fresh supplies during the business months, and will sell them for cash, cotton, or approved paper, as low as can be purchased in any part of the Union. JOSEPH SNIVELY & CO

Dec. 24, 1823.—*33

REMOVAL.

AMOS KIMBALL has removed from his former stand to the store on Person Street, occupied by Mr. A. G. Deal, where he offers at wholesale, the remainder of his Stock, consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of almost every description, at prices unusually low, well worthy the attention of country dealers

May 3, 1824. 2m69

Valuable Lands & Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, 12,000 acres of Land, on Lower Little River, in Cumberland county, on which there are about 150 or 200 acres of valuable Swamp Land: a part of it is cleared and produces good hay, the rest abounds with reeds, and would winter a large stock of cattle, and could be enclosed at a small expense. The remainder of the land is covered with the best pine for lumber, &c. There are on the above lands two Saw-Mills, with two saws in each frame; both of which have been lately re-built, and are in the best order. There is a good bridge over the river at the mills. Also, some cleared ground, under good fence; a handsome garden; and the necessary buildings for carrying on the business. Oxen, timber, wheels, and the necessary tools, may be had with the mills.

Also, 1000 acres on Upper Little River, in Moore county, known by the name of the Garter Place, which is well known to be one of the most valuable tracts of land in that part of the country. It lies well, abounds with excellent springs, and a mill site within fifty yards of the houses. The whole of it is either good bottom or cotton land of a superior quality. It has a good orchard, and a large quantity of open land.

Also, one lot and the buildings thereon, situated in the town of Fayetteville, on Green street, lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker; and also, one lot situated on Person street, at the foot of the hill towards Campbelton.

I deem it unnecessary to be more minute in describing the above property. The Mills, Lands, &c. on Lower Little River will, in my absence, be shown to those who may wish to purchase, by Mr. Angus Killy, who lives in the neighborhood. The lots in Fayetteville, by Mr. Duncan Thompson; and the lands in Moore county, by myself. I will sell all or any part of the above property very low, for cash, or on a liberal credit. 51tf

B. W. WILLIAMS.

Caution.

I HEREBY caution all persons from trading for all or either of four different promissory notes, of fifty dollars each, given by me on the 7th day of January, 1822, to Jane Davis, of the town of Rockingham; as I am determined to pay no part of their contents, they being given for the purchase of a tract of land for which she can make no right or title, as never having any herself.

ALEX. GRAHAM.

Richmond Co. May 4, 1824.—2t66

REMOVAL.

L. R. Martense

HAS removed to the store, formerly occupied by Mr. Amos Kimball, north-east corner of Market square, where he offers for sale a general assortment of *DRY GOODS*, &c. at wholesale or retail.

62*

Received, by the last arrivals,

20 Cases of Straw Bonnets
5 do of Ladies' & Misses' Leghorn Bonnets
2 do Men's and Boy's do.
50 nests Band Boxes

And a handsome assortment of Ribbands, which are offered for sale very low.

59* ABIJAH WHITING.

10 doz. English Spades,
5 do do Shovels,
15 do Smith's Anvils,
2 casks genuine Port Wine,
3 do L. P. Maderia do
90 bags Coffee,

Just received, and for sale, by

'51 M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

FOR SALE.

3 packages DRY GOODS, assorted, suitable for a country Store. They are for sale at a low price, at twelve months' credit. JNO HUSKE.

March 4 1824—52tf.

SPRING GOODS.

E. E. LEWIS,

HAS just received a general assortment of *SEASONABLE GOODS*, which he offers, as heretofore at *unusually low prices.* Among which are:

Calicoes, of *entire new patterns*
6-4 Cambrics, well assorted
Figured, Book, and Mull Muslins
Striped do
Muslin Robes, a great variety
Irish Linens
Blk Sinchews and Sarsnetts
Levantine
Green Florence } SILKS,
Plain and figured Crapes, and Crape Robes
Garniture Ribbons in setts, of *newest patterns*
Osnaburgs and Droghedas

ALSO,

Leghorn and Straw Bonnets *cheap*
Bandboxes, Shaving Soap, Wool Hats, Cotton Cards.
Shell, Ivory and Imitation Combs, a large assortment, at *reduced prices.*

REAL SPANISH SEGARS.

An examination of the quality and prices, is respectfully solicited, by all who are desirous of getting *good bargains.*—56*

30 Barrels cut and family Herrings,
For, sale by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

March 31, 1824 56*f*

Cheaper than ever!

THE subscriber intending to leave this place for the North in the course of a few weeks, offers the remainder of his stock of BOOTS and SHOES, at unusual low prices

Also, on consignment,

5 cases Ladies' Straw Bonnets
50 doz. do do Bands
5 boxes cotton and wool Cards
100 boxes superior American Cigars
20 do Windsor Shaving Soap
5 doz. Shoe Blacking
5 doz. wire Sceives
50 doz. Ladies' Hair Combs, &c. &c.

A. G. DEAL.

☞All persons indebted are requested to make payment before the first of June next.

61*

Leghorn and Straw Bonnet STORE.

THE subscriber has just received, by the late arrivals,

2 cases Bolivar Leghorn Gipseys, of the latest importations and most fashionable style,
2 cases black Leghorn straw bonnets,
3 cases Misses do. do. do.
20 cases Straw Bonnets, of the latest fashions,
8 boxes Garniture Ribands,
100 nests band and packing Boxes,
40 lbs. Bonnet wire,
300 yards Straw Trimmings,
30 doz. white Cotton cord,
Silks for making and lining bonnets.

The above goods are offered at wholesale, as low as can be bought in Charleston or Petersburg. Country merchants, and all who deal in the above goods, are invited to call and examine for themselves, a few doors west of the State-House, Hay-street, Fayetteville, N. C. ABIJAH WHITING.

N. B. Straw and Leghorn Bonnets whitened, colored and pressed, and warranted to look as well as when new. 24* A. W.

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,

For saleby J. HUSKE.

5 Barrels Train Oil, (Tanners')

For sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

April 14, 1824—58

State of North-Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY. } Sc.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1824.

John Armstrong and others *vs.* George T. Hearsay and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that George T. Hearsay, William Cameron, Angus M'Gilvray, Alexander M'Gilvray, John M'Donald and Daniel M'Rae, of the defendants in this cause, are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Carolina Observer and Raleigh Register, for the said George T. Hearsay, William Cameron, Angus M'Gilvray, Alexander M'Gilvray, John M'Donald, and Daniel M'Rae, to appear on or before the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to complainants' Bill, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, as to them respectively, and heard ex parte. JOHN HOGG, C. & M. E.

6t69

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, about the 6th inst. a bright sorrel HORSE, rising five years old, about fifteen hands high, a small white streak extending from his forehead down to the nose; no other marks recollected. This Horse was sold in this place by Mr. Hargrave, of Guilford county, N. C. which course it is probable he may have strayed. I will give a reward of Ten Dollars for the horse; and if stolen, Twenty Dollars for the thief.

JOHN W. SANDFORD.

Fayetteville, May 26, 1824.—64*

CHEAP CASH STORE.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received from N. York an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they offer for sale at a very small advance on cost, in the store lately possessed by Mr. James M'Leran, deceased.

AMONG THEIR ASSORTMENT ARE:

Extra supr. London cloths and Cassimeres
Second and common do do.
Fine and low priced double milled drab Cloths
Pelisse and Habit Cloths
White, red and yellow Flannels
Real Welch do
Drapery for Table Covers
Sattinets and negro cloths
Kerseys and Planes
3, and 3¼ point Blankets
Bombazetts and Bombazines
Caroline,
Domestic Caroline, } PLAIDS
And Tartan
Cashmere,
Merino, Printed, } SHAWLS AND HKDFS
and Cassimere
Canton and Nankin Crapes
Ditto Robes and Shawls
Superior black Levantines
Do do figured and striped } SILKS
Do do coloured do
Do do Italian Lustring
Silk Velvets, &c.
Cotton do.
Men's and women's blk. and col'd. worsted } Hosiery.
do Lambs Wool
black and white Silk
do do Cotton
Ladies' Kid,
Silk,
Beaver and Castor } GLOVES.
Gentlemen's Buckskin,
York Tan,
and Silk
Superior undressed Cortes Prints
3-4, 5-4, and 5-4 brown Shirtings & Sheetings } Domestic.
Do do bleached do do
3-4 and 6-4 common and superior Checks,
3-4 and 4-4 Plaids and Stripes,
4-4 Irish Linens, in whole and half pieces
3-4 do Sheetings
5-4 and 10-4 Irish Diaper
Laces and Edgings
Gimp and other Trimmings
Elegant tambour'd and sewed, Swiss, Mull and Book } MUSLINS.
Do plain do do
Cambric and Jaconet do

ALSO,

Gentlemen's Hats
Negro do.
Brussels Carpeting
Venetian do.
Twilled Cotton Bagging
Sackings and Osnaburgs
2000 pair Shoes, all kinds.

Groceries.

Imperial and Gunpowder Tea
Loaf and lump Sugar
Iron and Salt
Madeira,
Teneriffe, and
Vin de Grave, } WINES.
Cogniac Brandy
Holland Gin
Jamaica Rum.

22* HUGH CAMPBELL & CO.

P. J. TILLINGHAST

Has on hand, received direct from the Manufacturers,

200 *casks Cut Nails and Brads*, to wit:

4*d* 4½*d*. 5*d* 6*d*. 8*d*. 10*d*. 12*d*. 20*d*. 24*d*. Nails, and 4½ inch Spikes—*Also*,

6*d*. 8*d*. 10*d*. 12*d*. and 20*d*. flooring Brads, made at the Taunton Factory, Massachusetts;—which he offers for sale on accommodating terms. He will constantly keep on hand a large supply of this article. The reputation of this factory for making cut Nails of the first quality, has long been established. It is presumed they will be esteemed by those who use them equal to any made in the United States.

55*

Wool Machine Cards.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE on hand, and will keep a constant supply, of Wool Machine Cards.

January 6, 1824—.32*

The Phœnix Nail Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia,

WILL keep constantly in the hands of their agent, Duncan Thompson, in Fayetteville, a supply of their NAILS and BRADS, of all the various sizes, and of a quality inferior to none. They will be sold at the Factory prices, adding charges only.

100 kegs Nails and Brads, from the Phœnix Factory, just received and for sale, by

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

March 3, 1824.—52tf.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1824

Willie Mebane & Co. *vs.* Lynch & Cather. } Original Attachment.

IT appearing to this court, that the defendants, Lynch & Cather, are inhabitants of another state: Therefore, *Ordered*, that they be and appear before this worshipful Court, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, to replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against them; and that publication thereof be made in the Carolina Observer, according to law.

From the Records,

JNO. ARMSTRONG. *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1824

Cornelius J. Tooker *vs.* David Ruth. } Original Attachment.

IT appearing to this court, that the defendant, David Ruth, is an inhabitant of another state:—Therefore, *Ordered*, that he be and appear before this worshipful Court, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, to replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against him; and that publication thereof be made in the Carolina Observer, according to law.

From the Records,

5? JNO. ARMSTRONG. *Clerk*

Just Received,

AND for sale at this office, price 20 cents single a Pamphlet, entitled "An Address to the citizens of North-Carolina, on the subject of the Presidential Election."

Blanks,

OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

The Subscriber

HAS appointed Mr. John Lippitt his true and lawful attorney during his absence.

CHARLES T. HAIGH.

Fayetteville, May 21st, 1824.—2w

CONTRACTORS WANTED,

On the Cape-Fear River, between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

THE subscriber will be ready to receive Proposals, in writing, until the 15th of June, at Wilmington, for executing the work necessary for the construction of Jetties on the Cape-Fear River between Wilmington and Fayetteville, agreeably to the annexed Specification. The proposals are to be given in at a price per lineal yard; the Contractors are to provide all Tools, Labor and Materials, except 2 inch plank, which will be furnished them on the spot free of all charges.

SPECIFICATION.

1. The Jetties are to consist of a single row of piles of 10 inches square, driven firmly into the bed of the river, at the distance of 10 feet from each other. Each of these piles is to have a tenon at the top of 3 inches thick, 10 inches wide and 6 inches long. On the top of these piles is to be placed a capsill 10 inches square, with mortices on the underside for the reception of the tenons on the piles; there is to be a trenail of sufficient size to fill an auger hole one and a half inches in diameter, to be driven through the capsil and tenon; the upper side of this capsill is to be 2 feet above the ordinary height of summer water, which will be marked at each of the shoals.

2. Along the whole length of the capsill there is to be a row of 2 inch pine plank, to be fitted closely together and driven firmly unto the bed of the river; none of the square piles, nor of the 2 inch pile planking, are to be shorter than 10 feet—and where the depth of the water or the nature of the soil will admit of it, they are to be as much longer as necessity requires; each of the pile planking is to have at least 2 wrought spikes of 5 inches long driven through the plank into the capsill.

3. When any deviation or alterations from the Plans, Sections, or Specifications, as the case may be, is proposed by the Engineer or Contractor whereby the work may be increased, altered or diminished, due notice in writing shall be given of the same by the party proposing such deviaton or alteration to the other, & the contractor shall not begin to execute any part of the same until a price is fixed by an agreement made, otherwise he shall have no payment for what he does, and in case the deviation agreed to, and the demand made by the Contractor for executing such deviation shall be more than the Principal Engineer shall think reasonable, then the Board of Internal Improvements or the Principal Engineer shall have it in their power to contract or with any other person for the same, at such under price as they may think proper, without the Contractor having any demand against the Board or Engineer aforesaid, for such transaction, and the Contractor shall deduct out of the contract price such sums as may be saved by such deviation.

4. Should it appear at any time during the execution of any part of the contract to the said Board or their Principal Engineer, that the contractor is not executing his work agreeably to contract, he or they shall give notice to him of such deficiency, and in case he does not immediately remedy the same, they shall have it in their power to stop the work until he can shew them satisfactorily that he possesses the power of remedying the defects or insufficiency complained of, and should he fail in performing the same, the Board or Principal Engineer shall have it in their power to discharge the contractor from the work and take the contract out of his hands, the value of the work executed, and materials and tools on hand being previously ascertained by the Principal Engineer, and which shall be immediately paid. But in case the Contractor shall have been furnishing unnecessary tools and implements for the work, and which, in the Engineer's opinion may be of little or no use to the work, the said Engineer may reject such tools and implements, should he think proper.

5. All the work must be done to the entire satisfaction of the Principal Engineer, and such alterations may be made in the work or materials as may from time to time, appear to him necessary, agreements being previously made as above specified, and in case any difference of opinion shall arise between the Superintendants of the work and the Contractors, respecting the explanation or meaning of any part of the Plans, Sections or Specifications, the same shall be left to the Principal Engineer, whose decision shall be final.

HAMILTON FULTON,
State Engineer.

Raleigh. 15th May, 1824. 3t66—

WANTED,

An Overseer, and a Gang of Negroes.

AN active, steady man, who is acquainted with the Cape-Fear River, and who is capable of overseeing a number of hands, will meet with good encouragement by applying to the subscriber.

The owners of Negroes, who are desirous of hiring them by the month on the River, are requested to apply personally or by letter to the subscriber at Wilmington.

Deductions will be made at the rate per month agreed upon, for all time lost by absence from the work or other cause not the fault of the Overseer.

HAMILTON FULTON,
State Engineer.

Fayetteville, 24th May. 1824.—3t66

No Imposition.

Money will be returned, if cures are not effected according to contract.

Dr. Laland

INTENDS to remain in Fayetteville some time longer, before his return to Wilmington; so that persons labouring under chronic diseases, of which it is believed, a great number are incurable, by immediate application to Dr. Laland, will certainly get cured of their dreadful diseases, such as cancers, ulcers, tetters, rheumatism, scurvy, dropsy, piles, fistula, scrofula, gravel, &c. He will sell the true *rob antisyphilitique*, of Monsieur Lafecteur, an infallible remedy for certain diseases, and when mercury has failed. I have used it for many years, and lately, for about two years, in Wilmington, in many cases, some of them of the worst kind, without ever doing the least injury.

Dr. Laland's *Bienorragia Composition*, a radical cure, in a short time, for that disease which is driven in the blood, and particularly when cured by the use of the Balsam of Copivia, Tolu, Peru, Styrax, Canada, or compositions of the same nature, and frequent return from the least excess, or turn into the other disease much more dangerous, which, if not stopped will convert the loveliest person into a mass of corruption. Is there an individual who would forego such benefits, particularly when the medicine can be had at a moderate price? Also, at his office, may be had an article to prevent any injury whatever.—Several cures have been effected in this place, of cancers and ulcers, one of them on Mr. Elliot: others names can be mentioned, if required, and certificates and letters of recommendation of cures effected, in many other places of the United States, can be seen at his office.——25tf

POLITICAL.

NINIAN EDWARDS.

This gentleman has arrived at Washington, and has addressed a letter to the editors of the National Intelligencer, of which the following is the conclusion:

The truth is, that I never saw or heard of the report until the morning after it was made. A copy of it was then brought to me by a member of the House of Representatives, about one hour before my intended departure, and so entirely unexpected was it to me, that I could not decide what course it would be best to take in regard to it. I however waited the balance of that day, endeavoring to collect such documents as I supposed might be useful to me, in any event that might probably happen, left the city the next morning, and arrived in Baltimore the same evening, without having determined how or when I should defend myself. Nor was any part of my defence written until after my arrival at Wheeling. Having, at that time, nothing in my possession to establish the truth of my oath, before the Committee, I had no other means of defence than to impeach and invalidate the statement that was so well calculated to injure me. This I did, as well as I could, and transmitted my vindication, imperfect as it was, to the House, intending to make, but fearing that I should not be able to transmit, a more perfect one before an adjournment might take place, that would deprive me of the opportunity of conveying my defence through the same channel by which I had been assailed. Had I then possessed the testimony which I have been since fortunate enough to procure, but of which I then had no certainty, I believe I should, on my own account, and not in respect to the claim of any one else, have abstained from every thing like recrimination. It will be seen that I could not have made the full and triumphant defence that is now in my power, without having returned to Edwardsville; and no time was lost in preparing for farther defence after I reached there.

My present task is to show, 1st, that my conduct, in regard to the Bank of Edwardsville, has been fairly stated; 2d, that I did not swear falsely; and 3d, that the facts which I have alleged argumentatively, in my vindication against Mr. Crawford, are true. All this I am able to do, and shall do, if I can have a fair opportunity afforded me for that purpose. As to Mr. Crawford's intentions in regard to those several acts, I have not put that in issue by any thing that I have said in my vindication. It was not necessary for me to do so. None can admit those facts to be true, and deny the justness of the arguments I have deduced from them.

In thus using them, I expressly disclaimed "any other construction of them than the most innocent of which they were susceptible;" and, considering Mr. Crawford's present state of health, I am extremely reluctant to push any controversy with him beyond what is necessary to my own defence. I, therefore, shall be content, as it relates to him, that those facts shall be fairly decided on, without reference to any "bad intentions." But I shall insist, before the nation, that each fact ought to be distinctly decided on. If I have misstated any fact, let it be specially alleged, so that I can meet it fairly. If, on the other hand, any one or all the facts I have alleged be true, the people must see that I ought to have the benefit of such a decision. I feel no solicitude but about two facts, which have not been decided on by the committee; and these shall be so distinctly alleged by me, and accompanied with such proof to establish them, as to shew that I am entitled to a decision in my favor upon them.

My fellow-citizens must see the difficulties and disadvantages I have to encounter; but, knowing myself that the facts I have alleged are substantially true, as above suggested, I will maintain them firmly, trusting to a final decision by a just and enlightened people. Beyond this, it is not my wish to go. But, if there should be a determination to push matters further, I can have no objection, and the public may rest assured that I shall not be intimidated from pushing a scrutiny to the utmost limit. I wish it, however, to be understood, that it will be defensive on my part.

There are other collaterial matters that shall be attended to in due time. At present, I have enough to do to attend to the main point. Persecuted and attacked from so many different quarters, the people can be at no loss to discover the true motive of such an illiberal course, and the impossibility of my attending to such a multiplicity of attacks at one and the same time.

If, after all, the combination against me shall prove too powerful, and I shall be put down, my fellow-citizens shall see that it will be for no greater offence than the fearless defence of my own character, and maintaining the truth.

In conclusion I have only to request that you will correct the error into which you were betrayed in regard to the time I remained here after Mr. Crawford's report was made. I have testimony, which you can see, if you desire it, that I left here on the 24th of March, and transacted business in Baltimore on the evening of that day. The report was made on the 22d, and between that day and the 24th there surely was but one day.

NINIAN EDWARDS.

Washington, June 1.

The General Conference, which lately sat in Baltimore, elected the Rev. Joshua Soule and the Rev. Elijah Reading, to the office of Bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 2.—By the packet ship Canada, in 26 days from Liverpool, we have received our regular files of London and Liverpool papers to the 3d May inclusive. The Canada should have sailed on the 1st, but did not get to sea till the 5th. Upwards of 30 vessels had arrived at Liverpool from the U. States during the preceding week, which had rendered the sales of cotton somewhat dull.

GREECE, TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

It appears by the latest accounts from the East, that the Turks and Greeks were on the eve of commencing the fourth campaign with renewed vigor. A fleet had sailed from Constantinople for the Dardanelles, where a squadron was assembling for the purpose it was said of landing 10,000 men on the coast of the Morea. Two Algerine vessels which accompanied the fleet from Constantinople were afterwards fallen in with, and captured by two English ships of war. It was reported that the Bey of Egypt had been entrusted by the Porte with an important command in the contest with Greece. On the other hand the patriots are stated to have been ready to open the campaign with an imposing force. They were placing Missolonghi in a formidable state of defence; had fortified Samos at every accessible point, and seemed fully apprised of all the movements of their inveterate enemy. Lord Byron, who had completely recovered from his late indisposition, continued to take an active part in the affairs of the Greeks; and had written letters to London, depicting, in the most glowing terms, the fair prospects of the cause of liberty, and cautioning his friends against crediting the disagreeable accounts, which appeared in some of the papers respecting the enterprise in which he was engaged. Meanwhile the Turks were evincing their detestation of the Greeks by fresh atrocities. Accounts from Smyrna of the 5th March, mention the massacre of no less than *eighty-four* of the inhabitants of the villa of Tollieri, and detail circumstances connected with these murders, which show that the hatred of the barbarians against the oppressed is as deep rooted as ever.

Letters from Constantinople of the 27th March state, that all differences had, for a season at least, been adjusted between the Russsians and Turks, and that the Ottoman troops were returning from the provinces. The same thing is stated in letters from Odessa, of the 31st March. The Persian Ambassador made his public entry into the Turkish capital on the 17th of that month, and a hotel had been assigned him for his "permanent residence."

THE BARBARY POWERS.

All accounts agree in stating, that there was no probability of an amicable adjustment soon taking place between England and Algiers. Vice Admiral Sir H. Neale is stated to have landed to confer with the Dey, and the ultimatum to the overtures of the British government was daily expected in London. Should it not prove satisfactory, it was believed the place would be immediately bombarded, as several bomb vessels were kept in readiness to proceed to sea at a moment's warning. The Turks had required the other Barbary powers to take part with the Algerines, but they are said to have declined this, on the ground that the Dey had insulted the English without any just cause. The death of the Bey of Tunis is announced; it took place on the 8th of March. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Sid Hassen Bey.

SPAIN.

Advices from Madrid of the 12th April state, that the military commission which Ferdinand had appointed previous to setting out for his country palace, continued to condemn, without trial, every one who was declared by the royalists to have been an adherent of the constitution. On the 16th, Madrid was on fire in four places, which was extinguished by the French troops. The Marquis of Palmorey had been arrested, and a royal mandate issued, ordering the infamous decree of the Regency of 27th June last year, relative to the *purifications* to be strictly enforced. Don Juan Martin, and several other constitutionalists, imprisoned at Roa, in Old Castile, had been massacred by the fanatics. These oppressive measures of the government had caused great distress throughout all the provinces of Spain.

FRANCE.

It having been asserted in the London papers, on the authority of letters from Rio Janeiro, that an alarming increase had taken place in the French naval force at the Brazils, the Paris journals of the 1st May, contain a positive contradiction of this statement, and aver that their fleet in that quarter had not been augmented for several years, and that the vessels they have there were necessary to protect their own commerce, as well as that of other nations. The agitated state of the colonies, however, it was supposed might cause an increase on that station; but it was yet to be seen what was to be done by the government. The Chamber of Deputies was composed of 235 emigrants, and 350 nobles out of a list of 460 members; and the proportion of such men was still greater in the Upper House. The deputies had recently postponed the consideration of the financial project, contrary to the wish of ministers, which had caused considerable anxiety as to the result.

HOLY ALLIANCE

The members of this fraternity are represented as highly displeased at the King of France, for omitting to notice them in any shape in his speech at the opening of the session; and to have complained loudly on account of this indifference as to their merits and services. It is said that the interview, as to the affairs of the East, about to take place at Prague, between the two Emperors and the King of Prussia, will be conducted in a spirit opposite to that of other cabinets, and that there is not the least fear of these sovereigns being divided, as they have all made up their minds to put down every thing like an attempt to establish liberal government, as far as is within their reach.

AFRICA.

The intelligence from Cape Coast, Africa, of the defeat of the British by the Ashantees, was confirmed by the receipt of letters in London from that quarter. The African force amounted to 15,000, while that under Sir Charles McCarty did not exceed 500 Europeans, and about 2,500 natives. The battle was fought on the 21st January, near Sicondee, and lasted from 2 P. M. until 6 P.M. when Sir Charles, having expended all his ammunition, was surrounded, and his army completely routed. The Ashantees, however, sustained a great loss. There were fourteen officers with Sir Charles when the action commenced, and only one, a Lieut. Erskine, escaped to tell the tale of woe. Among the slain are some of the principal and oldest merchants at Cape Coast. Subsequent accounts, noticed in the London Courier of May 3d, say that the Ashantees had put all the white inhabitants at Sierra Leone to death.

We regret to find that the justly celebrated traveller *Belzoni*, died at Geta on the 3d December last of dysentery. Previous accounts mentioned his touching at the Bight of Benin, where he had been slightly indisposed, but having recovered, had proceeded on his way to Houssa and Timbuctoo, with every prospect of success.—Science has suffered an incalculable loss by the death of this enterprising and intelligent Traveller.

The insurgents had become extremely daring in Ireland. An armed party stopped the mail coach on its way from Corke to Dublin, and robbed it of the letter bags.

There were no less than 53 persons under sentence of death in London, 6 of whom were females, and all of them convicted at the two last Old Baily Sessions.

Two volumes of a new romance, by the author of the Waverly novels, had been printed off, and 4000 copies of the work subscribed for at a trade sale in London. The story is Scottish, and the incidents are supposed to have occurred in the year 1760, fifteen years after the last rebellion.

Columbia.—Carthagena papers to the 24th of April contain the address delivered at the last opening of the Congress of Colombia, by which it appears that the country was in a prosperous state, and that the friendly relations subsisting between the Republic, the United States and Great Britain, lately manifested by the arrival there of accredited agents from those powers, had diffused universal satisfaction. It was supposed at Bogota, that the English commissioners had private instructions to acknowledge the independence of Columbia. The French brig Gayelle from Martinique had landed M. Chasseriau at Laguira. He was charged with a diplomatic mission to the Republic, and it was understood that he intended to proceed to Bogota to have a personal communication with the Executive.—On coming to anchor the Gayelle fired a salute, which was duly returned by the batteries.

With regard to Spain, it is stated in the address that Ferdinand still refused to acknowledge the independence of the Republic, and that no offers of negociation would be listened to from him without this acknowledgement. The defence of Peru is also stated to be essential to the security of Columbia; and referring to the affairs of Mexico; all interference in the internal concerns of nations which are independent, is explicitly disclaimed. *Nat. Intell.*

French and Spanish Fleet.—A letter received in Norfolk, and published by the Editor of the Beacon, from an officer of the United States' Ship *Franklin*, dated VALPARAISO, 26th Feb. states, as a report, that a combined Spanish and French squadron had been despatched for the Pacific, and that an English squadron of observation was also looked for in that quarter.—Capt. Seybert, of the Gov. Hawkins arrived at Philadelphia on Friday, in 16 days from New-Orleans, states that on the 14th inst. in lat. 23 38, he saw a large fleet, consisting of 25 to 30 sail supposed to be men of war standing west—next day was spoken by a Colombian Privateer, who asked Captain S. if he had seen "*The French Fleet.*"

Boy Duellists.—A Jamaica paper received at Philadelphia, states that "two midshipmen of the U. S. ship John Adams, accompanied by two of the ship's crew, met near the Victualling Office, Port Royal. After the second fire, one of them was shot through the back part of both thighs, and bled profusely. The magistrate apprehended two of the party, but on receiving information on oath from the Surgeon of the John Adams, that the person wounded was in no danger, they delivered them over to an officer, who was sent on shore from Commodore Porter. We understand that the combatants were only 14 years of age, and had been engaged a few days before in an affair of honour. The Philadelphia Gazette very properly remarks that "These boys ought to be sent home to their mothers, who should whip them both well before they permit them to go to sea again."

Trans-atlantic Shepherds.—In the schr. *Harvest*, there arrived here a few days since from Baltimore, and proceeded hence in a steam boat for Hamburg, S. C. a Shepherd, from the mountains of Thuringia, in Germany, accompanied by a Shepherdess, and Shepherd's Dogs. They are gone to the plantation of Col. BARNHAUPT, in Edgefield District, who is about establishing a considerable *Sheep Walk*, for which the pine wood range is peculiarly well calculated. We wish him success, as the introduction of this branch of industry will increase our domestic comforts and facilities, and in consideration of the Tariff, has not been commenced too early.—*Chas. Courier.*

LA FAYETTE.—A letter from a gentleman now in Paris, who has lately visited Fayette, says:—"Should I dare draw a conclusion from what I heard him say, I would unhesitatingly declare that we should see him among us before fall, or perhaps in a very short time. The sooner the better, for without doubt, as I have often mentioned, he is the best person, I ever came across in my life, and one of the most modest and distinguished men in the world. He is absolutely too good for Europe. America is the soil alone congenial to him, and may he soon be there to know and see how much we cherish and love him, and prove that Republics are not, as was formerly said, always ungrateful."

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

We stated in our last, that after several persons had subscribed their names to the Convention list, the idea was started of testing the strength of the Presidential candidates. From the following statement, it appears that Mr. Adams not only beat any one of the candidates, but all of them together; and that Mr. Crawford, (as is generally the case, except in legislative bodies, where his powers of intrigue have full exercise,) came out at the *little end of the horn*;

For John Quincy Adams	98
For Andrew Jackson	49
For William H. Crawford	30
For John C. Calhoun	1
For Nathaniel Macon	1

For *Henry Clay* & *the Tariff*, *NONE!*

NEW YORK.

Call of the Legislature.—The Albany Daily Advertiser states:—"We have conversed with an intelligent gentleman, a resident of one of the western counties, and who has recently traversed most of that part of the state, and he informs us that the contemplated call of the legislature, to have the electoral law passed, is hailed with the warmest approbation. Some of our editorial brethren, who approve of the measure, yet seem to doubt whether it will be adopted by the Governor. We are not authorised by him to say that such will be the case, but we have not the least doubt of the fact; and what is more, we again repeat, that we firmly believe the PEOPLE *of this state will choose the next presidential electors.*"

FROM THE PORTSMOUTH JOURNAL.

The Tariff—Our form of government was the result of compromise, and if we hope to preserve it, it must be administered in the same spirit. Though the interests of all the members of society are the same, and there must be somewhere a point in which they all centre, yet, from the imperfection of knowledge and the consequent prevalence of local and professional prejudice, it is not to be expected that this precise point will ever be agreed upon. It becomes, therefore, the duty of a wise statesman to yield something of what he believes to be beneficial, to prevent the adoption of what he has reason to think injurious. In questions of morality there can be no compromise of principle. What is right, must be pursued without regard to consequences. But in politics—at least in that class of which the question is not, what is right? but what is expedient?—a wide field is open for the exercise of discretion. One of the first duties of a government is to promote harmony and contentment among the several classes of its subjects; and this can be effected only by the members of each class yielding something of what appear to them to be their just rights.

We are, therefore, not sorry, upon the whole, that the Tariff bill has passed. It was ardently desired by a large class of active and intelligent men; and it is worth some sacrifice to yield them content. In its progress through both houses of Congress it has received many important improvements; and though we expect from it little good, we are relieved, in its present form, from many fears which, at first, it excited. The time is coming, we trust, when, in the progress of political science, the folly of commercial restrictions will be universally acknowledged. But, as that time is prabobly still distant, we hope the industry and intelligence of our countrymen will carry them forward to wealth and happiness, even in the straitened path in which they are compelled to tread.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 24.

Horrible Murder.—On Saturday night last four villains entered a store kept by an aged woman, on the road near Derby. They tied her hands behind her back and otherwise ill used her. A young man living in the same house hearing the noise, went to the old woman's assistance, but the ruffians severely cut him from the elbow to the wrist, and stabbed him so deeply in the side that in attempting to draw out the knife, the handle came off and the blade was by Dr. Shallcross extracted with the assistance of a pair of pincers. The young man died soon after, having first given a relation of the circumstances and description of the murderers with one of their names. Each of them made up a bundle and carried off. We understand that they crossed the lower ferry and came into this city early on Sunday morning. Information has been given to the mayor and the Police are actively and eagerly in pursuit of the four wretches who have thus disgraced humanity. We just learn that the name of the old woman is Mrs. Warner, and that of her son-in-law, who was killed, was Mr. Bansall.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING. JUNE 10, 1824.

The Raleigh Register asks, who are the individuals stigmatized as radicals? and immediately answers its own question by saying—"they are those who are radically bad—seemingly the friends of their country—those who would radically exterminate all unnecessary expenditures—who would radically abolish all sinecure offices—who would radically extinguish, by public economy, the national debt—who would radically investigate *all public measures* and search into the *nature* and *extent of all public contracts*." The men who do these things, the Register considers the choice spirits of the country. And yet the Register, and the whole pack of Mr. Crawford's editors, have poured out the hottest vials of their wrath on Mr. EDWARDS, because he believed the official conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury to be reprehensible, and wished "public measures to be *radically* investigated," and "the nature and extent of *public contracts* to be searched into."

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS

Were we to search for the causes of public prosperity, we should find, we believe, that the progress made by every state in the career for public improvements, would depend as much on the facilities of intercourse between its different sections, as on any thing else which could be specified.

When good roads and canals are constructed, when men can move with ease and despatch in every direction, when every species of business can readily be transacted in every quarter, then the citizens of a country are drawn together from its remotest extremities, and such acquaintances are formed, as result in the united efforts of all parts of the country to accomplish objects for which their strength would otherwise be inadequate.

Union in action and in purpose cannot be dispensed with in the management of public affairs. Individuals who understand their own business, can transact it without difficulty, as in the erection of houses, the sale of goods, or the care of plantations; but communities cannot act at all, unless they act together; and acquire such a knowledge of the public interests as shall enable them to act in concert.

These are truths which are abundantly confirmed by almost every passage in history, and in short, by all the past and present experience of the world. From these sources, we learn that many noble enterprises have languished and finally failed for want of united exertion. How then can this be obtained? how can people be expected to act together in any scheme for public improvements, when they neither see each other enough to learn the sentiments of their distant fellow-citizens, nor the different parts of the country, upon the improvement of which, they are to sit in judgment?

For our own part, we do not think too much intercourse has been kept up between the inhabitants of the several sections of our own state; we do not, in fact, suppose that our legislators are so much acquainted with its different interests, as to be so well qualified for the performance of their duties; and we are far from believing that the great body of our citizens understand its true policy so thoroughly, that they can, consistently with their interest, decline any further attention to the subject. We must say, however, that on all these points we should be happy to find ourselves in a mistake.

The whole subject, it must be admitted, lies within the compass of every common capacity; and the various arguments which bear upon it are plain and palpable. What, for instance, can have a more decided tendency to produce concert in action than an intimate acquaintance of the widely separated inhabitants of a state? what more likely to cause this acquaintance than a free and unrestrained intercourse in the way of business? and what can lay a foundation for this intercourse but the superior condition of roads, canals and navigable streams?

If, for example, better roads have been, and still are kept up in every state on our borders, than in North-Carolina, how can we hope, that her citizens will deny themselves the pleasure of repairing to other states to transact their business, when in such a free country, a choice between good and bad roads is allowed to every citizen. Men always will consult their convenience and comfort; and when people are compelled to ride, it is always a matter of convenience and of comfort to ride on roads which are in a state of good repair.

But the roads of a state have a reference to

...ers, as well as to its own citizens; and who ...uld lack so much in hospitality as to do ...le or nothing for the accommodation of ...angers? But we can even here appeal to ...r own interests, which are promoted by ...friendliness to travellers. If our roads ...re better than those in adjacent states, ...ople would come from abroad to transact ...ir business here, and the wealth of other ...tes would flow in upon us in every direc... to replenish our coffers. The progress ...society in every kind of improvement ...uld hold out to strangers the most ample ...couragement; and it would allure men of ...rprise and enterprise to make it their per...anent residence, and employ their wealth ...talents in laying deep the foundations of ...blic prosperity.

The state of New-York affords a fine il...tration of our subject. We can hardly ...k at a paper without seeing every day ...sh evidence of her prosperity. She has ...posed taxes on her people to a large a...ount, in order to construct her roads and ...nals; and she now looks to the strangers ...o throng the streets of her cities, for a ...umeration. Nor will she look in vain. ...e has advanced a capital, and other states ...re than refund the principal and interest. ...e has disclosed to her sister states a se...t of social prosperity so well known to ...r citizens, as to have enriched them by ... expenditure of five or six millions of ...llars.

These remarks, which a slight glance at ...e existing state of things elicits, will be ...ntinued as opportunities present, in our ...bsequent numbers.

We would invite the lovers of music, and ...l who have a taste for elegant amusement, ...turn their attention to a notice in this ...r's paper of a Concert, &c. to be given ... the Lodge Room on Saturday evening ...xt. by Mrs. *Green*, formerly of the Vir...nia and Philadelphia theatres.

We think it not improper to say, that be...re the destruction of the theatre at Rich...ond, Mrs. G. was in a state of compara...ve wealth and happiness. That distres...ing event was the beginning of her sor...ows. With the loss of property to a con...derable amount, she has also to mourn ...e untimely deaths of an indulgent hus...and and an accomplished and affectionate ...aughter; and she is now impelled by cir...umstances, and by that energy of charac...r which has thus far sustained her, to look ...o her own meritorious exertions as a shield ...gainst dependence.

We are sure we need not add a single ...ord to interest the feelings of every well ...isposed person, every votary of taste, and ...ery friend to the polite arts.

People's Ticket.—To a query in the Eden...on Gazette, "which of the candidates for ...esident will Dr. William Martin support, ...elected?" the editor of the Elizabeth City ...ar makes the following reply:

"We believe we can answer with confi...ence, that John Q. Adams stands first on ...e list of candidates in the estimation of ...r. Martin—But in the event of its being ...early demonstrated, at the time of giving ...is vote, that Mr. Adams cannot be elected, ...nd that by voting for him, it would have ... tendency to divide the republican anti-...aucus interest in the union, he will sup...ort the candidate most likely to succeed ... opposition to Wm. H. Crawford the ...aucus candidate. Under the existing state ...f the political horizon, therefore, Dr. Mar...n wishes to remain free and unpledged to ...ny one."

Without having had any conversation ...irectly upon the subject, we think we can ...ay, that James Mebane, esq. of this district, ...ntertains sentiments similar to those ex...ressed as Dr. Martin's—preferring Mr. ...dams, yet disposed to give such a vote, ...s in his opinion, would best promote the ...ishes of the people.

Hillsborough Recorder.

Notwithstanding the sly cuts which they ...ave made at the Adams and Jackson meet...ngs, we find the Crawford journals vastly ...elighted when they can get a chance, *once ... while*, to notice similar movements in ...avor of their candidate. With them it is ...ll stuff and humbug when public senti...ment is manifested through the medium of ...rand juries, chance assemblages of citi...ens, and regularly called meetings, in fa...or of the other candidates—but it becomes ... very grave and important matter when ...uch indications of preference for Mr. ...rawford are announced.—We can only ac...ount for this one-side way of dealing upon ...he principle that what is strange and un...common always attracts more regard than ...atters of every day occurrence.

Norfolk Herald.

Literary.—Mr. Walsh is preparing for ...he press, an *American Biography*, on a large ...cale, intended to embrace distinguished ...ames of the various species of merit which ...ave adorned our country, youthful as it ...s in the annals of mankind. To rescue ...rom unmerited obscurity, examples of pub...c and of private worth, is grateful alike to ...e memory of the dead, and the sensibili... living.

Chas. Courier.

Noah of N. York, a Jewish foreigner, and no doubt a patriot of the first stamp, along with Ritchie, have, in the race of abuse and detraction, distinguished themselves more than any other of Mr. Crawford's partizans. They do not hesitate, when they think that the interest of their patron will be benefited, to assault and defame the fairest and brightest characters of the nation. Having sacrificed their independence as men, and become the tool and instrument of a party, they have declared open war against truth and every thing like common decency. Hence we find the columns of the Enquirer for some time back, have been filled with the lowest abuse and foulest insinuations against the President and General Jackson. Not content to attack the *public* character of Mr. Monroe, Mr. Ritchie has lent himself and the columns of his paper for the base purpose of exposing his *private* and domestic concerns. Look at the piece published in the Enquirer a few days past, signed Virginius. This production must have been read with abhorrence by every man who had any regard for the reputation of his country. In this precious piece, after every foul insinuation is uttered against the President's public character, and that too under the insidious mask of friendship—the writer even descends to assail him on the score of his *poverty!* A poverty which he is doomed to experience in consequence of his constant employment in the public service and the total neglect of his private affairs. To this distinguished veteran of the revolution, Princeton's plains stand an eternal monument of his valor and devotion—there his best blood was shed, and flowed for his country's independence. From that period to this we have seen him engaged in the service of his country, devoting the best energies of his mind and body to its prosperity and welfare. This is the man who is thus abused, calumniated by every upstart and mushroom of the day, by a set of vermin who have but just crawled into existence,—and whose lives are signalized by no act or deed either honorable to themselves or useful to their country. Mr. Monroe, however, may give himself no uneasiness at seeing himself the object of attack by beings of this description. He may rest assured that the great body of the people will for ever cherish a grateful recollection for his long and faithful services, and so long as virtue and patriotism, are admired in the world, so long will his name be revered and hailed by a grateful country with admiration and delight.

Pet. Republican.

The Season of heat approaches—of inertness, relaxation and langour. Summer is with us always a period of physical and moral uneasiness. The hot sun, the mois. air, the noxious dews and vapours, are sources of much annoyance, to say nothing of the musquitoes who sing as they torment us. The result of all these is, that we become *dyspeptic* and irritable, uneasy in ourselves and prone to take and to give offences.

That migration which instinct teaches birds, wisdom, in some cases, indicates to man. But men have not the facilities of birds. If we were obliged to find fault with the Divine economy in the human construction, we would object to the deficiency of wings. It would certainly benefit us, if we could fly from an unhealthy spot, ascend into a pure atmosphere, look down upon this groveling earth, and approach the chrystal floors of heaven. If, with the velocity of a goose, for instance, (the most sensible and scandalized bird,) we might exchange the regions of heat and cold, and flying with the rapidity of the wind, recognize, with topographical accuracy, every spot beneath us—to see, on the same day, Mr. Ninian Edwards at New-Orleans, and Mr. Crawford at Washington, whom the whole wisdom of the nation has tried in vain a whole month to bring together—to bathe to-day in the Gulph of Mexico, and to repose to-morrow on the Catskill mountains.

But these facilities are perhaps wisely denied us. It would take a long time, we confess, to bring a man with wings into fashion with people of taste. The costume of the ladies would be more in accordance with such an appendage. Neither of us, however, are likely to be favored in this way; and we cannot become lighter than we are, except, as Horace say, by patience "*levius patientia.*"—*Chas. Courier.*

We understand that Mr. Lowrie has returned to the President the *purloined answer* of that venerable chief magistrate to General Jackson. This is a virtual admission that it was the rightful property of Mr. Monroe, and that Mr. Lowrie ought never to have received, detained, read or used it.—*Franklin Gaz.*

In our last, after the paper was prepared for press, a line was inserted, announcing the arrival, in this city, of Mr. Edwards, late Senator from Illinois, and recently appointed Minister to Mexico, who has come here in obedience to a summons from a Committee of the House of representatives, which received authority to sit during the recess, for the pupose of examining Mr. Edwards. Two of the five members of the committee which is to act upon this subject, not expecting the witness so soon, have gone from the city, on short absence: one of them is expected back to-day, and the other on Thursday or Friday, about which time it is supposed the committee will recommence its sittings. *Nat. Intell.*

Hayti.—Accounts have been received from Hayti that a vessel sailed from that place for Havre on the 8th inst. with three persons on board accredited by the Haytian authorities to proceed to Paris to sign a treaty, already agreed on which had been proposed by the French government.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. May 5.

Awful Casualty.—Mr. Justus Warren of Philipstown, was killed on the 30th ult. in a most shocking manner.—While in a state of intoxication, he started from Cold Spring Landing in a wagon in company with two other men, determined, as he said, to drive by every thing he saw. He started from the landing with great speed, but had not proceeded far, before those that were with him perceiving some danger, cautioned him against driving so unreasonably, at which he replied, "*I can steer them through Hell!*"—These words had scarcely escaped his lips, before one of the wheels of his wagon, while descending a hill, came in contact with a stone with such great force as to throw him from his wagon, on a sharp stone, which entered his head and instantly deprived him of life.

Yesterday, 25th inst. in this town, a man by the name of Thomas Williams was maliciously stabbed in his left side with a large knife, which reached his lungs, and is likely to terminate his existence in a short time. The perpetrator of this foul deed was one Aaron Robinson, who took immediately to the woods—but, by the vigilance of a party of our citizens, he was apprehended about 2 o'clock this morning in Twiggs county, and brought to town. No legal proceeding has as yet been instituted against him We believe the officers are waiting a while to see the fate of Williams. Williams and Robinson were near neighbours a few miles from this place.—[*Georgia Messenger.*

One of the stages between Albany and Utica was upset a short time since in consequence of an attempt made by the driver to pass another stage. The proprietors, Messrs J. Parker & Co., arrested the driver, Edward Thomas, the moment he arrived in town, and imprisoned him. The Utica Sentinel justly remarks, that if stage owners generally will only be thus severe and prompt in the punishment of those drivers who are guilty of disobeying their instructions, the evil complained of will soon be cured.

Cape de Verds.—It is stated by Capt. Harris, arrived here from the Cape de Verds, that the people there were in great affliction in consequence of an order from the King of Portugal to take from them all the bibles that had been distributed among them by the Constitutionalists. A fine of $500 and inprisonment was the penalty for detaining one. *Eve. Post.*

Cumberland College, (Tenn.)—Dr. Lindsley has accepted the Presidency of Cumberland College. The exercises will commence about the first of November next. The Board of Trustees of the College have also in prospect the procurement of a distinguished professor to fill the chair of mathematics, natural philosophy, &c. and are procuring the services of a professor of languages. "These," say the committee, "with the addition of the necessary number of tutors, will, for a time, compose the faculty of the College."—*Register.*

Massachusetts.—The Legislature of the new political year assembled at the Capitol on Wednesday week. William C. Jarvis was elected Speaker of the House, and Nathaniel Sillsbee President of the Senate, without opposition.—Both branches of the Legislature are republican by a very large majority. On motion of Mr. Sprague, of Salem, an order passed the House directing that a committee of one member for each congressional district be appointed to consider in what manner the legislature shall direct the appointment of Electors of President and Vice-President, with leave to report by bill or otherwise. The Speaker gave notice that he would appoint the Committee the next morning.

Gen. William H. Winder was, at the time of his death, Grand Master of Masons in Maryland, Senator of this State, and also held a military command in our very numerous and efficient regiment of riflemen; so he was intered with the highest masonic, civic, and military honors. Perhaps 15,000 persons assembled, either to pay tribute of respect to a beloved friend and citizen, or to behold the long and solemn procession that attended his remains to the grave. No man, perhaps, ever died in Baltimore who was more generally esteemed—and, though not a *fortunate* General, a more honest or more zealous soldier never was in the "tented field." His departure is regarded as a *public loss*, and may fairly be said to have put our city into mourning.—*Niles's Reg.*

Chief Justice Parsons was the ornament, both of the Bench and of the Bar, in his native state, Massachusetts. He was regarded, not only as one of the first scholars, but as one of the brightest wits, one of those characters made to embellish and adorn. The following anecdote extracted from his biography, recently published, shews the strong and combining powers of his mind.

"A gentleman had been concerned in a duel. The ball of his antagonist struck his watch and remained there. It thus saved his life. The watch was subsequently exhibited with the ball remaining in it, in a company where Judge Parsons was present. It was observed by several, that it was to the owner a valuable watch.—"Yes, said Parsons, very excellent: it has kept time from eternity."

The other day an emigrant from N. York, met an old acquaintance in one of our streets—"Halloo!" said his friend, "what under the sun has induced you to quit New-York!" "Nothing," said the emigrant, "but her d—d politics—things have got to such a pass there that I can't tell which side I belong to?"—*Detroit Gaz.*

Touch of the Sublime.—The following is a literal copy of a speech delivered at a debating society in one of the Western towns of Pennsylvania. Corporal Trim's eloquence was no touch to this masterpiece:

"Well—the subject to be excussed is wether ardent spirits does any good or not. I confirm it don't. Jist think of our ancestors in future days—they lived to a most numerous age—so that I think that whiskey or ardent spirits don't do any good. [Long pause.] Well—the question to be excussed is wether ardent spirits does any good or not—so that I conclude that it don't. [Another pause.] I can't git hold on the d—d thing."

[*Lancaster Free Press.*

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF

WILMINGTON, N. C.

ARRIVED,

French ship Neptune, Olivier, from Point Petre, (Guadaloupe,) to T. Savage, jr. & Co.

Brig Rodney, Winchell, from Antigua, to Jas. A. Berry & Co.

Schr. Sally Havens, Hough, from Philadelphia, to Stow & Whittier

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PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.		*Qua'ty rated.*	*From D.*	*From C.*	*To D.*	*To C.*
Beef, Northern	-	lb.		4		5
	-	bbl.	7	50	8	00
Brandy, Cognac,	-	gallon.	1	25	1	50
Apple, in dem'd	-	do		50		55
Peach,	-	do.		55		60
Bacon, - -	-	lb.		6½		7½
Beeswax,	-	do.		31		32
Butter, - -	-	do		7		9
Bagging (abundant)	-	yard,		18		25
Coffee, Prime Green,	-	lb.		22		23
2d & 3d qual.	-	do		20		22
Candles, Mould,	-	do		12		12½
Spermaceti,	-	do				34
Cotton,	-	do		14		15½
Corn, - -	-	bushel		42		45
Copperas	-	lb.		3½		4
Flax	-	do		15		18
Flaxseed, Rough,	-	bushel		75		80
Flour, Fine,	-	barrel.	4			
Superfine,	-	do	4	25		50
Fish, Herrings	-	do	5	00		
Mullet	-	do	6	00		
Feathers	-	lb.		35		
Gin, Holland,	-	gallon,		90	1	25
Country, -	-	do		43		45
Ginger	-	lb.		6		10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	4	00	5	00
10 by 12	-	do	5	00	6	00
Bottles	-	groce	11		12	
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	-	lb.				
West India,	-	do				
Iron, - -	-	100 lb	4	00	5	00
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb.	3	00		
Flotant	-	do	3	00		
Lime, - -	-	cask,	2	50	3	00
Lard	-	lb.		6		7
Leather, Skirting	-	do		30		35
Sole	-	do		28		30
Bridle	-	side	3	00	4	00
Lead, Bar	-	lb.		7		8
Logwood	-	100 lb.	3	50		
Molasses,	-	gallon,		26		28
Nutmegs	-	lb.	2	50	3	00
Nails, Cut, Assorted	-	do		7	7	50
Wrought	-	do				
Nankeens, Blue	-	piece,	1	40		
Yellow	-	do		60		65
Shingles	-	1000	1	50	2	00
Oats,	-	bush		30		35
Oil, Curriers	-	barrel.	20	00	25	00
Linseed	-	gallon.		90	1	00
Pork	-	barrel.	11	00	13	00
Porter London,	-	dozen,	3	50		
Philadelphia,	-	do	2	50	3	00
Pepper,	-	lb.		24		25
Pimento,	-	do		25		26
Plaster Paris,	-	ton	7	50	10	00
Powder, Duponts,	-	Keg,	8	00		
Others,	-	do	5		7	50
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3	50	4	00
Spanish Brown	-	do	2	00	2	80
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2	50		
Rum, Jamaica,	-	gallon,		80	1	00
Wind. Island.	-	do		70		80
New-England,	-	do		42½		45
Rice, - -	-	100 lb.	3	50	4	00
Raisins	-	box,	2	50	3	50
Rags	-	lb.		2		6
Shot, - -	-	Bag,	2	75	3	
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	-	100 lb.	9	50	10	50
Common,	-	do	8	50	9	
Loaf,	-	lb.		17		19
Salt, Liverpool,	-	bush.		80		85
Turks Island,	-	do		70		80
St. Ubes, &c.	-	do				
Salts, Epsom	-	lb.		25		30
Glauber	-	do		7½		8
Steel, American	-	do		8		9
E. Blistered	-	do		16		17
German	-	do		17		18
Salt-Petre	-	do		12½		20
Tallow,	-	do		6		
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1	50	1	75
Hyson,	-	do	1	20	1	20
Tobacco, Leaf,	-	100 lb.	3		3	75
Manufactured,	-	do	5	00	20	
Tin, ½ x	-	box	15	00	16	00
Verdigrs,	-	lb.		65		
Wheat, - -	-	bush.		80		
Whiskey, - -	-	gallon,		30		32½
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2	50	4	
Sicily Madeira,	-	do	1	25	1	50
Teneriffe,	-	do	1	25	1	50
Port,	-	do	2	00	3	25
Malaga	-	do		80		

Lumber River.

By an act of the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, passed in the year 1822, the subscribers were appointed Commissioners to facilitate and improve the navigation of Lumber River, under the direction of the Board of Internal Improvements. Having had instructions from said Board to commence our operations, we will, on the 17th day of July next, in the town of Lumberton, proceed to let out to the lowest bidders the clearing and improving of said river, commencing at the South-Carolina line. For the convenience of undertakers, the river will be laid off in lots. Persons wishing to undertake, will do well to attend.

NEILL BUIE,
MALCOM M'NEILL,
TIMOTHY GRIFFEN.

June 18, 1824.—6wt71.

Elopement.

Whereas my wife, Margaret M'Donald, has absented herself from me contrary to law, I hereby forewarn all persons from making any contract with her, or from harboring, concealing or entertaining her, for I will pay none of her contracts or expenses.

ALEXANDER M'DONALD.

Cumberland County, May 20, 1824.

THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE,

For the benefit of the performers, on which occasion Mr. *Brown* has volunteered his services.

On Thursday Evening, June 10,

Will be presented Shakspeare's favorite Comedy of

Catharine and Petruchio.

After which a favorite Ballette, called LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD. To conclude with the laughable farce of

The Sultan, or The American Captive.

On FRIDAY EVENING, June 11, will be performed the Tragedy of

Virginius, or the Libertine of Rome.

After which, Collins' Ode on the Passions, with other entertainments, for the benefit of Mr. Brown.

Positively the last Night.

CONCERT and RECITATIONS.

Mrs. Green respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Fayetteville, that she intends to give a CONCERT on Saturday evening next, the 12th inst. at the Lodge Room. Mrs. Green expects, that from her own exertions, and the aid of the professors now residing in Fayetteville, Messrs. Lataste Remoussin, Drummond, &c. to deserve the patronage of a liberal public. The particulars of the evening's entertainment will be found in the Hand-Bill which will be issued.

For New-York.

THE fast sailing regular Packet Brig

PRESIDENT MANNING,

Is now ready to receive freight, and will sail in all next week. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

T. SAVAGE, Jun. & Co.
Wilmington, or
WILLKINGS & Co.
Fayetteville.

June 2, 1824.—2t66.

A comfortable dwelling-house

on Green-street to rent. The house lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker, near the Court-House, has been thoroughly repaired, and will be rented on moderate terms.

Apply to DUNCAN THOMPSON.

Wholesale Dry Good Store.

H. BRADFORD & CO.

At their Store on Hay-Street, east end of the building formely Donaldson & McMillan's Store,

Keep always on hand a general assortment of American and British Dry Goods, suited to the trade of this place. Having a partner in New-York, who is well acquainted with the southern trade, and as they are receiving goods by almost every arrival, they expect to keep at all times on hand, as complete an assortment of well selected Goods, in their line, as can be found in any of the southern towns.

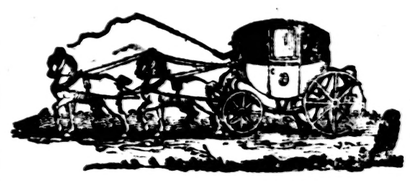
H. B. & Co. are now opening a variety of Dry Goods. They have also just received, and intend hereafter to keep, a full supply of Fur and Wool Hats and Straw Bonnets.

They will also keep on hand, an assortment of the

Best Dutch Bolting Cloths.

*29tf

NEW LINE OF



STAGES,

Between Petersburg, Belfield, Halifax and Tarboro', connecting with the Fayetteville and Norfolk Route.

The Subscriber,

Has contracted with the General Post-Office to carry the Mail from Petersburg to Tarboro', twice a week, in a light, substantial, two horse Stage. Nothing shall be wanting on his part, to render the travelling on this route both expeditious and comfortable.—Passengers arriving from Fayetteville, Georgia, &c. at Tarboro' to breakfast, Tuesdays and Saturdays, in Latimore's Line, will breakfast in Petersburg the next morning, (110 miles) where they can take Porter & Niblo's daily accommodation Stage to Richmond, or spend a few hours in Petersburg, and take their Mail Stage to Richmond after dinner, or take the Steamboat to Baltimore, or Washington City, via Norfolk. The subscriber does not believe he goes much out of the way to say, that the road from Fayetteville by Tarboro' and Halifax to Petersburg, is a *Bolling Green.*

This line will be in operation on Tuesday the 18th instant.

The Stage will leave Petersburg Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Tarboro' next day by 3 P. M.

Leave Tarboro' Tuesdays and Saturdays, 8 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Petersburg the next morning to breakfast.

RATES OF FARE.

From Petersburg to Tarboro', 110 miles, $9 00.

THOMAS SHORE.

May 14, 1824. 4t66

☞Baggage at the risk of the owners.

NOTICE.

The subscriber is Standard Keeper for the county of Cumberland, including the town of Fayetteville, and keeps his office upstairs in the brick house on Hay-street, immediately over the store of Mr. Angus Taylor. All persons using weights and measures, contrary to the acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided, will be prosecuted without favor or discrimination.

ISAAC NEWBERRY.

Fayetteville, 1st May, 1824.—3t67

NOTICE.

Whereas a deed of trust has been executed to John Crump, by Joel Estes, Eustes Hunt, Elisha W. Estes, and A. D. Murphey, for certain tracts of land, and a certain number of lots lying in the town of Henderson, Montgomery county, N. C. to secure the payment due on said lands and lots: I will offer for sale, on the eighth of July next, at the Court-House in Lawrenceville, the said tracts of land and said lots, for ready money, to the highest bidder, viz: one tract of land on Pee Dee River, containing about 315 acres; another adjoining the town of Henderson, of about 50 acres; and 33 lots in said town of Henderson, excepting, however, one tenth part of said property, which is not to be sold.

JOHN CRUMP, *Trustee.*

Montgomery County, N.C. *May* 25, 1824. 8t67

To the Public.

Whereas, on Friday morning last, the 28th ult. a negro male child, apparently 3 months old, was found lying near the negro houses of the subscriber, on his plantation about six miles from town. The child is now in his possession, and properly nourished and taken care of: this notice is therefore given, for the benefit of the public generally, or particularly those that may be interested.

EDWARD MOONEY.

Fayetteville, 1st June, 1824.—3t66

SELECTIONS,

LITERARY, RELIGIOUS, &c.

FROM THE MISSOURI INTELLIGENCER.

NABIJOS INDIANS.

Between the Spanish settlements of New Mexico and the Pacific Ocean, reside a nation of Indians, called the Nabijos, whose ingenuity and improvements reflect honor on the uncivilized state. Their skill in manufacturing and their excellence in some of the useful and ornamental arts, shew a decided superiority of genius over all the other tribes of the western continent; even over those, whose contiguity to civilization, has afforded them the benefit of its example and instruction. That they are self taught there is no doubt; and although our information is deficient relative to their origin, customs, manners, and municipal regulations, perhaps it may enable us to state some facts concerning them interesting to our readers, and which may lead to more satisfactory intelligence. It is believed by the Spaniards that they are a remnant of the ancient Mexican nation, under the government of Montezuma, who fled from their happy vales, beautiful lakes, and splendid towns; preferring to scent the fragrance of liberty, and taste the sweets of domestic repose, in a distant wilderness, rather than to submit to the dominion and cruelties of Cortez. To noble minds, rendered indignant by multiplied and unprovoked wrongs, such a course would have been perfectly natural. But circumstances induce us to believe that the supposition is incorrect. The barbarous disposition and destroying policy of a heartless invader, in a few years laid in ruins that powerful and well regulated empire; and swept from the face of the earth its numerous inhabitants, who were simple, happy and polished in a state of nature.

The miserable remains amalgamated with their conquerors; and their national character, peculiarity of customs, and pride of independence, sunk together into a common grave. It is a more reconcileable supposition, that the Nabijos were originally a different nation, and one whose customs had never been adulterated by an intercourse with civilized society. Their power and bravery are proverbial among the Spaniards, who have experienced more molestation and injury from them, than from all the other Indians in their vicinity. They once sent to Santa Fe, a large quantity of silver bullion to be moulded into dollars, which the Spaniards perfidiously converted to their own use. The Spaniards also prohibited the cultivation and manufacture of tobacco among them, with a view to necessitate them to purchase their own, for which they demanded an extravagant price. These, together with other causes of dissatisfaction, have, for many years, occasioned mutual hostilities, in which they usually triumphed over the pusillanimity of the Spaniards, and made a large proportion of their sheep and mules the spoils of war. A young gentleman, now in this town, during the last summer accompanied a strong military expedition against them, which defeated them, and obliged them to sue for peace. They killed a chief who wore shoes, fine woollen stockings, small clothes, connected at the sides by silver buttons instead of a seam, a hunting shirt, and a scarlet cloth cap, the folds of which were also secured by silver buttons. These people do not adopt the usual Indian manner of living in villages, but are a nation of comfortable independent farmers. Their houses are built of stone, some one, and others two stories high. They have fine flocks of sheep, abundance of mules, and herds of cattle of a superior kind. They cultivate corn, tobacco, cotton; which they manufacture into cloth. They have gardens in which they raise several kinds of esculent vegetables; and have peach orchards, the fruit of which resembles our apricots. Several articles of their woollen manufacture equal the quality of ours. We have seen a coverlet, made by them, the texture of which was excellent, the figures ingenious, and the colors permanent and brilliant. Our townsman, Mr. Hood, has taken it to Philadelphia for the purpose of sending it to a friend in Europe. The Spaniards imitate the manufacture of this article, but their imitations are far inferior to the original. They make baskets, and small dishes of osiers, so compactly worked as to hold water without the least leakage. The twigs before being wrought are variously colored, and so skillfully put together that the finished vessel presents different figures. Their bridles are made of tanned leather, and often embellished with silver ornaments.—They dress, almost wholly, in their own fabrics. The men dress in small clothes, sometimes of deer skins, tanned and handsomely colored. The women wear a loose black robe, ornamented round the bottom with a red border which is sometimes figured; and when not engaged, they use a large shawl of the same color and material.

The different modes of putting up the hair show whether they are single, lately married, or matrons. The weapons of this interesting nation are the lance and the bow and arrows, which they use with dexterity. These advantages and improvements among the uncivilized, if they may be so called, will no doubt astonish many; but the characters of those who have given us the information, are so far above suspicion, that we should feel little reluctance in vouching for the truth of every fact. But there need be little surprise when we reflect upon the character and condition of the natives of that country when Europeans first visited them. They were well versed in the arts of painting, sculpture and architecture. Their gardens were large, and well filled with medical and flowering plants, and esculent roots. The city of Mexico was, at that time, more splendid and populous than any other in the world. Its population was more than 400,000, its houses were built with rock, and many of them three stories high. Its streets were wide, straight, and regularly laid off. They were furnished with water by canes, and the houses were also furnished by aqueducts. One of the emperor's palaces could conveniently accommodate 500 persons. Its walls were built of Jasper of various colors and beautifully polished; and its rooms were ornamented by cotton hangings and feathered tapestry, richly painted. Their works of art were numerous, and executed with the most consummate skill; and their public edifices and other works for public accommodation, were grand and stupendous monuments of human ingenuity. When these things are considered, it cannot be thought very strange that the Nabijos, inhabitants of the same country, should have attained to the improvement, and degree of civilization which we have described.

FROM DR. DWIGHT'S THEOLOGY.

DUTY OF PARENTS.

Manner in which children ought to be taught.

The instruction of children should be begun in very early life.—Very young children are capable of learning many things of incalculable importance to themselves. All parents appear to me to labor under serious mistakes with regard to this subject; and begin to teach their children many things, at least at a later period, than that, in which *they* would advantageously begin to receive them. The infant mind opens faster than we are apt to be aware. This is the true reason, why very young children are almost always thought peculiarly bright and promising. We customarily attribute this opinion to parental fondness; in some degree, perhaps, justly; but it arises extensively from the fact, that the intellect of little children outruns in its progress our utmost expectations; the goodness of God intending, I suppose, to provide by this constitution of things the means of receiving instruction, so indispensible to children at that period. Of this advantage every parent should carefully avail himself. At the same time he should remember, that this is the season for making lasting impressions.—The infant mind lays strong hold of every thing which it is taught. Both its understanding and affections are then occupied. The affections are then, also, remarkably susceptible, tender and vigorous. Every person knows the peculiarly impressive power of novelty. On the infant mind every thing is powerfully impressed, because every thing is new. From these causes is derived that remarkable fact, so commonly observed, that early impressions influence the character and the life beyond all others, and remain strong and vivid, after most others are worn away.

Instruction should be communicated to children with unwearied patience.—Christ, in this and many other respects, has left instructors a perfect example. Although his disciples were *dull of hearing, and slow of heart to believe;* although, they had many, and those often unreasonable prejudices, his patience was never lessened. He taught them in the gradual manner which I have recommended; *as* in his own language *they were able to bear.* He taught them also without weariness, without fretfulness, without discouragement, without reproaches, and without intermission. At times, indeed, he reproved them, and with some degree of severity; but always with tenderness and good will.

In this manner should parents teach their children; should be patient with their ignorance, their backwardness to receive instruction, their mistakes, their forgetfulness, the necessity of teaching them again and again, and the doubts and difficulties which from time to time they suggest. In all this, the parents should manifest not only quietness of mind, but cheerfulness, and willingness to repeat their instructions.

Instructions should be given persuasively.—Children are often discouraged from learning by being compelled to this employment, and punished for not learning; by the gloomy countenance, morose temper, and forbidding manners, of the instructor; by being unreasonably confined, and unreasonably debarred from those harmless gratifications, which are necessary to preserve their health and spirits; and not unfrequently by the imposition of harder tasks han they are able to perform. If I supposed such persons to act understandingly, I should believe that they intended to prevent children from learning; and that their measures were skilfully contrived for this purpose. But to the end for which they are professedly adopted, they could scarcely be fitted in a more unhappy manner.

To most children learning may be made an alluring object. Pleasantness of disposition, affability, condescension, serenity of countenance, and sweetness of manners in the instructor; engaging books, moderate tasks, reasonable confinement to study, a proper allowance of recreation, commendation kindly given when merited, and well directed rewards for improvement; are usually sufficient persuasives to engage children in a spontaneous and pleasurable course of learning. The instructor, who will not follow this course, must be very imperfectly fitted for his employment.

Children should be taught by example.—All men will admit, that the moral branches of education can never be taught successfully without the aid of example. Example has, in a great measure, the same influence on every other part of education. *Children do little besides imitating others.* Parents who read will have reading children.—Industrious parents will have industrious children. Lying parents will have lying children. Example, therefore, is of the highest possible consequence in this important concern.

Children should be taught in such a manner as to be prompted unceasingly to the most vigorous exertion of their own talents. The human mind is not a mere vessel, into which knowledge is to be poured. It is better compared to a bee, fed during the first periods of its existence by the labors of others; intended ere long to lift its wings in the active employment of collecting sweets from every field within its reach. To such excursions, and to the accomplishment of such purposes, the mind should be early and sedulously allured. This is the only way to give it energy and strength.—Without the active exercise of its powers, neither body, nor mind, can acquire vigor.—Without bodily exertions, *Goliath*, six cubits high, would have been only a gigantic boy: without mental efforts, *Newton* would have been merely an *infant of days.*

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

LETTERS FROM THE WEST.

THE MURDERERS.

As I have made this a gossiping letter, I will relate another anecdote—a most wonderful one indeed, but which I believe has never appeared in print. I have collected it from the traditions of the country, and have had it attested by a number of living and credible witnesses, who were acquainted with all the facts.

Many years ago, two men named Harpe appeared in Kentucky, spreading death and terror wherever they went. Little else was known of them, but that they passed for brothers, and came from the borders of Virginia. They had three women with them, who were treated as their wives, and several children, with whom they traversed the thinly settled parts of Virginia into Kentucky, marking their course with blood. Neither avarice, want, nor any of the usual inducements to the commission of crime, seemed to govern their conduct. A savage thirst for blood—a deep-rooted enmity against human nature, could alone be discovered in their actions. They murdered every defenceless being who fell in their way, without distinction of age, sex, or colour. In the night they stole secretly to the cabin, slaughtered its inhabitants, and burned their dwellings—while the farmer who left his house by day, returned at night to witness the dying agonies of his wife and children, and the conflagration of his possessions. Plunder, as I have said, was not their object; they took only what would have been freely given to them, and no more than was necessary to supply the immediate wants of nature; they destroyed without having suffered injury, and without the prospect of benefit. A negro boy riding to a mill, with a bag of corn, was seized by them, and his brains dashed out against a tree, but the horse and the grain that he carried, were left unmolested. It seems incredible that such atrocities could have been often repeated in a country famed for the hardihood and gallantry of its people; but that part of Kentucky which was the scene of these enormities, was then almost a wilderness, and the vigilance of the Harpes for a time ensured impunity. Mounted on fine horses, they plunged into the forest, eluded pursuit by frequently changing their course, and appeared unexpectedly to perpetrate new horrours, at points distant from those where they were supposed to lurk. On these occasions, they sometimes left their wives and children behind: and it is a fact honorable to the community, that vengeance for these bloody deeds, was not wreaked on the helpless, but in some degree guilty companions of the perpetrators. Justice, however, was not long delayed. A man named Leiper, in revenge for a murder committed on Mrs. Stegal, the wife of a neighbour, pursued and discovered the assassins. The Harpes had only time to mount their horses and fly in different directions. Accident aided the pursuers. One of the Harpes was a large, the other a small man; the first usually rode a strong powerful horse, the other a fleet but much smaller animal, and in the hurry of the flight they had exchanged horses. The chase was long and hot; the smaller Harpe escaped by the superior powers of his horse, but the less nervous animal who bore his brother, being overburthened, began to fail at the end of about thirty miles. Still the miscreant pressed forward; for although none of his pursuers were near but Leiper, who had outridden his companions, he was unwilling to risk a combat with a man as strong, and perhaps bolder than himself, and who was animated with a noble spirit of indignation against a shocking and unmanly outrage. At length, in leaping a ravine, Harpe's horse sprained a limb, and Leiper, as the phrase is, *gathered him*, (i. e. overtook him.) Both were armed with rifles. Leiper fired and wounded Harpe through the body; the latter, turned in his saddle, levelled his piece, which missed fire, and he dashed it to the ground swearing that it was the first time it had ever failed him. He then drew a tomahawk and waited the approach of Leiper, who, nothing daunted, unsheathed his long hunting knife and rushed upon his desperate foe, grappled with him, dashed him to the ground, and wrested his only remaining weapon from his grasp. The prostrate wretch, exhausted with the loss of blood, conquered, but unsubdued in spirit, now lay passive at the feet of his adversary. Expecting every moment the arrival of the rest of his pursuers, he inquired if Stegal was of the party, and being answered in the affirmative, he exclaimed, "then I am a dead man." "That would make no difference," replied Leiper, calmly, "you must die at any rate,—I do not wish to kill you myself, but if nobody will do it, I must." He then questioned him as to the motives of his late atrocities. The murderer attempted not to palliate or deny them, and confessed that he had been actuated by no inducement but a settled hatred of his species, whom he said he had sworn to destroy without distinction, for some fancied injury. He expressed no regret for any of his bloody deeds, except that which he confessed he had committed upon *one of his own children.* "It cried," said he, "and I killed it,—I had always told the women, I would have no crying about me!" He acknowledged that he had amassed large sums of money, and described the place of concealment, but as none was ever discovered, it is presumed that he did not declare the truth. Leiper had fired several times at Harpe during the chase, and wounded him; and when the latter was asked why, when he found Leiper pursuing him alone, he did not dismount and *take a tree*, from behind which he could have shot him, he replied, that he did not suppose there was a horse in the country equal to the one which he rode, and that he was confident of making his escape. He thought, also, that the pursuit would be less eager so long as he abstained from shedding the blood of any of his pursuers. On the arrival of the rest of the party they despatched the wretch; who died, as he lived, in remorseless guilt. His head was severed from his body, and placed in the fork of a tree, where it long remained a revolting object of horrour. The spot is called Harpe's Head, and a publick road which passes it is called the Harpe's Head road. The chase commenced near Highland Lick in Union (then Henderson) county, and ended a short distance from Greenville in Muhlenburgh county. The distance between these two points on a straight line is from thirty to forty miles.

The other Harpe made his way to the neighbourhood, I think, of Natchez, where he joined a band of robbers, headed by a man named Miller, whose villanies were so notorious that a reward was offered for his head. Harpe took an opportunity, when the rest of his companions were absent, to slay Miller, and putting his head in a bag, he carried it forward and claimed the reward. The claim was admitted, the head of Miller recognized,—but so also was the face of Harpe, who was arrested and executed.

In collecting oral testimony with regard to circumstances long past, a considerable variety will often be found in the statements of different persons. In this case I have found none except as to the fact of the two Harpes having exchanged horses. A day or two before the fatal *denouement*, they had murdered a gentleman named Love, and had taken his horse, a remarkably fine animal, which "Big Harpe" undoubtedly rode when he was overtaken. It is said that "Little Harpe" escaped on foot, and not on his brother's horse.

After Harpe's death the women came in and claimed protection. Two of them were wives of the larger Harpe, the other one of his brother. The latter was a decent female, of delicate prepossessing appearance, who stated that she had married her husband without any knowledge of his real character, shortly before they set out for the west—that she was so much shocked at the first murder which they committed that she attempted to escape from them, but was prevented, and that she had made similar attempts. She immediatly wrote to her father in Virginia, who came for her and took her home. The other women were in no way remarkable. They afterwards married in Muhlenburgh county.

These horrid events will sound like fiction to your ears, when told as having happened in any part of the United States; so foreign are they from the generosity of the American character, the happy tenor of our constitutions, and the moral habits of our people. But it is to be recollected that they happened twenty years ago, on the frontier settlements, far distant from the civilized parts of our country. The principal scene of Harpe's atrocities and of his death, was in that part of Kentucky which lies south of Green River, a vast wilderness, then known by the general name of Green River country, and containing only small and thinly scattered settlements. The more dense population of the state being at that time in its northern and eastern sections. The Indians still possessed the country to the south and west. That enormities should sometimes be practiced at these distant spots, cannot be a matter of surprise. The only wonder is that they were so few. The first settlers were a hardy and an heroic people, but they were too few in number, and too widely spread, to be able to create or enforce wholesome civil restraints. Desperadoes flying from justice, or seeking a secure theatre for the perpetration of crime, might frequently escape discovery, and as often elude or openly defy the arm of justice.

The cultivation of the Vine begins to attract the attention of many in different parts of the country. Every year new vineyards are planted, and old ones are enlarged; good wines, too, are made, which, at moderate prices, afford a handsome profit.

Our attention has been more particularly called to this subject at this time, by seeing a letter from Mr. Eichelberger, of York, Penn. in which he has been offered two hundred dollars a year per acre, for four acres of his vineyard. This offer was made for a person 'who understands the business well, and was brought up to it,' and believing that the vines and cuttings from these five acres, at a low price, and with an ordinary crop of grapes, will produce three thousand six hundred and seventy-two dollars.

Is not this well worth the attention of our farmers and planters?—*Nat. Journal.*

HOCUS POCUS.—A sailor who had just returned from a long voyage, went with a friend to witness some curious performances by a conjurer, who had scarcely begun to surprise his spectators, when a barrel of gunpowder in the shop beneath unexpectedly exploding, blew up the room above and scattered the conjurer and his audience in different parts adjoining the spot. 'Zounds!' exclaimed the astonished sailor, who suddenly found himself seated on the ground in a neighbour's garden, 'I wonder what trick he means to play next.'

MORAL.

THIRTY YEARS AGO.

"There was a period," said the aged and venerable president of the Swedish Bible Society, in their meeting at Stockholm, "still fresh in the memory of many, when some predicted that the era was fast approaching when there would be no Bible to be found, except in large libraries, and covered with dust, to remain as a memorial of the superstition of our ancestors. They did not consider, that had such predictions been verified, the pillar which supports the civil government would have been removed, society at large would have lost its best security, and suffering humanity her best consolations. What would these airy spirits now say, could they rise from the cold tombs into which they have descended without hope, if they were to behold that sacred book, the subject of coldhearted derision, now circulated throughout the whole world, anxiously inquired for by multitudes, and received with veneration and gratitude? What would they say, could they see princes and other exalted personages, and thousands of the various classes of society considering it their delightful duty to become fellow-labourers in paying homage to this important object, and by this means fulfilling the immutable truth of that divine declaration—"As I live, saith the Lord, every knee shall bow to me, and every tongue confess to God?"

GAMING—*The wages of sin is death.*

We do not remember ever to have seen the malignant consequences of this vice presented in stronger colours, than in an account of the fate of *a great body of gamesters* at Hamburgh, which was originally published in a German Gazette, by an intelligent spectator, as the result of his attentive examination during a period of two years.

Of *six hundred individuals*, who were in the habit of frequenting gaming-houses, it states, *that nearly one half* not only lost considerable sums, but were finally stripped of all means of subsistence, and ended their days by self-murder. Of the rest, not less than an hundred finished their career by becoming swindlers or robbers on the highway. The remnant of this unfortunate group perished; some by apoplexy; but the greater part by chagrin and despair. He mentions, that during the whole space of two years, to which his journal is confined, he did not see one of these six hundred gamesters with a single new dress.

[*Bos. Tel.*

ADVICE.—Rather than avoid those vices which you are naturally inclined to, than aim at those virtues and perfections for which you were